



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Oil*, nem  
*Mustard*, kundong  
*Flesh*, mun  
*Hard*, ahit  
*Soft*, ackok  
*Wet*, shelnoh  
*Dry*, sonha  
*Heavy*, ateem  
*Light*, akioong  
*Cheap*, chepai  
*Dear*, koopai  
*Light*, sasong  
*Dark*, sonup  
*White*, adom  
*Black*, anoh  
*Green*, aphom  
*Blue*, phonplung  
*Red*, aghur  
*Yellow*, poiombo  
*Bad*, mariunch  
*Fat*, ateem  
*Lean*, achim  
*Calm*, sugmut mudinik

*Wind*, sugmut  
*Raw*, aysroe  
*Boiled*, amen  
*Roasted*,  
*Deaf*, muteune  
*Dumb*, leenmueneh  
*Lame*, rhuth  
*Blind*, mik misheur  
*Sick*, dok  
*Before*, han  
*Small*, atim  
*Sweet*, ampa  
*Sour*, cheorpa  
*Bitter*, kaipa  
*Behind*, alon  
*Right*, fukzer  
*Left*, takbliong  
*Above*, atong  
*Below*, ameen  
*Large*, ateem  
*Weak*, chet munea neh  
*Quick*, drom drom  
*Slow*, taioh

## VOWELS.

The first is pronounced more like our *o* than *a*. The second is the Scottish *a*, as in *awa*. The third is sounded as written with the accent, on the final *o*. The fourth is the long *e*, as *eclipse*, or *ee* in *peer*. The fifth is our English *o*, as in *obey*. The sixth is pronounced as the English word *awe*. The seventh represents *our*, but its pronunciation is not so labial; it is formed by a slightly suppressed aspiration. The eighth is the long *u*, as *oo* in *pool*. The ninth is sounded as our word *yea*.

The following objects were exhibited before the Society by Dr. A. Campbell, on March 23, 1869 :—

1. Photo of a Lepchā; 2. Photo of Chēboo Lāmā; 3. Lepcha hat; 4. Bān or Lepcha knife; 5. Lepcha bow and arrows; 6. Murwa or beer choonga; 7. Silver and coral ornaments worn by Lepchas; 8. Brass ditto; 9. Coloured drawings of Lepchas; 10. Specimen of Lepcha language; 11. Specimen of Limbōō language; 12. Specimen of Thibetan language; 13. Cotton robe of Lepchas; 14. A Doeje.

XV.—On Prehistoric Archaeology of India. By COL. MEADOWS TAYLOR, C.S.I., M.R.A.S., M.R.I.A., etc.

It is impossible that the subject of this paper, “The Pre-historic Archaeology of India,” could have received a higher tribute to its importance than to have come under the special notice of this learned Society; and it was to me a very unex-

pected honour, not being a member of the Society, that I should have been invited to illustrate it. The question is one in which I take a very deep interest—one to which, in common with some other former residents in India, I have been enabled from time to time to add some practical details from personal observation, and one in which the present active progress in several localities of India, and, as I may perhaps say, newly-awakened desire of extension and illustration in England, have to me a peculiar charm. In its relation to India, it is no longer confined specially to that country and to the remains of unknown peoples, all traces of whom have long since passed away. Had it been so indeed, it might, like other points of antiquarian interest there, have possessed a local interest only; but this, as I trust to be able to show in this paper, is not the case; and as investigation has progressed, not only have many material discoveries been made, but links, the importance of which cannot be overlooked, appear in the chain which unites the pre-historic archæology of India to that of Europe. We may not, for many years to come, be able to unite those links in one strong harmonious chain; but it seems to me that the progress to this end is already great and satisfactory, and will be best perfected by the co-operative labours and deliberations of the scientific societies of England and India acting in concert. If I am correct, this is the first occasion in which the pre-historic archæology of India has been publicly and specially discussed in England, and I am well assured that from India there will be hearty and efficient responses to it from time to time. It cannot now, at least, be said, as it used to be said, that scientific antiquarian discoveries in India met with no encouragement in England, except among a very limited number of persons. At the last meeting of the British Association at Norwich, the ethnology of India was, for the first time, brought under prominent notice by the President, in connection with its pre-historic archæology; and that high recognition of its importance has been practically seconded by meetings of this learned Society, in which not only Indian ethnological but archæological subjects have been illustrated by able contributors. In this movement, therefore, India will recognise an English interest in the discoveries, made from time to time, which has heretofore been wanting, and which, or I am greatly mistaken, will act as a more powerful incentive to local exertion than any other. Nor is it, as it used to be, to our own countrymen alone that we have to look for discoveries and illustrations of science. We receive proof continually, that well-educated natives—a class which I rejoice to observe is largely and rapidly on the increase in every part of India—are beginning to bestir themselves in local in-

vestigations ; to see their importance in regard to the former history and condition of their own country, and to second, in many important particulars, the exertions of English residents. We meet, now, with well-written and well-considered antiquarian and ethnological papers in local Indian periodicals : and I, for one, accept these as a hopeful commencement, well remembering the time when any attempt at such contributions to these sciences, by any natives of India, would have been impossible. I say, then, that ethnology and pre-historic archæology must necessarily receive assistance and advancement from that unanimity of action and encouragement which will proceed from mutual recognition of practical services and discoveries in England and in India ; and the closer the bonds are drawn between working men in both countries, the more enlarged and beneficial will be the results.

Since I have become personally interested in the subject of this paper, I have often wondered why, in the minute topography of the great trigonometrical survey departments, and especially in its earlier work in the southern and midland districts of India, discoveries of pre-historic remains were not made. In the details of that great work, which were minutely laid down on the very large scale of four inches to a mile in the filling up of lesser triangulations by plane table work, every rock has found a place, every streamlet and brook has been traced to its source, and the positions of remarkable trees, temples, tombs, and ruins, accurately described ; yet the very notable groups of cairns, cromlechs, and other cognate remains, over which the surveyor's marks have passed, were never, to my knowledge, noticed at all. The reports and journals of Colonel Lambton, and of Dr. Voysey the eminent geologist, and of Colonel Mackenzie, rich in other antiquarian researches, make, so far as I am aware, no mention at all of them ; and yet portions of the Deccan, of the Southern Mahratta country, the ceded districts, and the South of India abounded with them. I can only account for this by the supposition, that fifty years ago pre-historic archæology was comparatively unknown as a science, and the subject, perhaps, little cared for ; and that he would have been a bold theorist indeed who would have advanced confidently that the so-called Keltic or Druidical remains of Europe were found to be repeated in India !

Passing, therefore, the trigonometrical survey as barren of pre-historic archæological discovery, I come to the first I have been able to find (though there may possibly be others on record with which I am unacquainted) that by Mr. Babington, of the Bombay Civil Service, in a paper read before the Literary Society of Bombay on the 26th December, 1820, and

printed in the third volume of their Transactions. The remains described and illustrated by engravings, are the Kodey Kulls, Topie Kulls, or Pandoo Koolies, as they are variously termed, of Malabar, and which appear to abound in that locality. The meaning of Kodey Kull is literally umbrella stone; of Topie Kull, cap or covering stone. In the engravings, the former are represented as consisting of several stones set upon end with their points meeting, on which a large mushroom-shaped stone has been fixed. The Topie Kull, of a large mushroom-shaped stone placed on the ground. Underneath these are found urns of baked pottery containing portions of human bones, mixed with charcoal and a *fine powder or sand*, in which also the urns had been placed. I must beg that this meeting will do me the favour to bear this remarkable circumstance particularly in mind, as it will form hereafter one of the main links by which subsequent discoveries can, I think, be brought into connection with each other. This is the fact of a foreign earth—that is, an earth not belonging to the locality—being used to cover in funeral urns interred in the monuments, whether Kodey Kulls, Topie Kulls, Kistvaens, or Cairns. Mr. Babington gives also what he states as an absurd legend, but which has a far more extensive and important application than he then thought of, that the sepulchres he opened were those of dwarfs or pigmies, who inhabited the locality at a very distant period of time.

I should detain you too long if I followed minutely Mr. Babington's detail of his explorations; but for convenience of reference and comparison with results elsewhere, I will append to this paper an extract from his article. Suffice it to say here, that under the Topie Kull, or covering stone, a flag or flat stone was found, which, on being removed, disclosed an urn or urns, resting in a shell corresponding with its shape, filled in with fine sand. On ledges near the urn were found remains of iron implements and weapons, with heads of various kinds, an iron tripod, lamp, etc.; and I shall hereafter bring to your notice the curious and unmistakeable similarity, if not identity, of these remains with others discovered elsewhere. Mr. Babington offers no suggestion or hypothesis as to the real nature or origin of these monuments; but those who are acquainted with Mr. Godfrey Higgins' work on Celtic Druids, will remember that he has noticed Mr. Babington's discovery, reproduced the illustrations, and claimed the remains as Celtic, and as a link between Celtic remains in Europe and Asia.

The next discovery I can trace is, that made by Captain Harkness, of the Madras Army, during a tour made on the Neilgherry Hills in 1831, the particulars of which were published in an illustrated volume in 1832. Captain Harkness found some groups of cairns on a hill called Sarôni, near

Ootacamund, and examined some of them. They are low mounds of earth rising to the centre, surrounded by circular walls of dry stone about three feet high, and about six to eight feet in diameter. On removal of the surface earth, a pavement of large flags was found resting upon smaller stones. Below this was a layer of fine brownish-black mould, two feet in depth, intermixed with broken pottery, charcoal, and broken clay images of buffaloes, and with other soil of a *blacker and finer kind*. Three feet from the surface, he arrived at the natural argillaceous soil of the locality, which did not vary for a great distance around; nor could any trace of black mould be found, except in the cairn; and which, like the fine sand of the Topie Kulls, was confined to the grave itself. Below the covering flags were numerous urns; some perfect, some broken; and these were filled with black earth (as those of the Topie Kull had been with sand), pieces of bone, and charcoal. Captain Harkness could discover no local tradition regarding these cairns, and he submits no claim or hypothesis as to their prehistoric origin.

Captain Harkness was followed at an interval of a few years by Captain H. Congreve, of the Madras Artillery, in a long and interesting paper, published in vol xiv. of the Madras Journal of Literature and Science, 1847. The main object of this paper is to prove, from the monuments discovered and examined on the Neilgherries, that the Thatawars or Todas are descendants of ancient Scythians, who settled there in pre-historic ages, and still exist; and he boldly claims for these monuments a Scytho-Celtic or Druidic origin, and identity with similar European remains.

And not, perhaps, without reason, though the ancestors of the Todas may not have been Celts. He found cairns with single and double rows of stones round them disposed in circles; open temples of large rocks set on end, as at Abury in Wiltshire, and Rowldrich in Oxfordshire; single rocks as altars, surrounded by rough circular walls and rings of stones; barrows environed with a trench and mound, and single stones five to ten feet high, etc. The cairns, he states, may be found in hundreds near Ootacamund alone, and they exist in groups in every part of the Neilgherry range of mountains.

On opening one of these cairns he found the two covering flags, as described by Captain Harkness, two feet from the surface; and these being removed, circular urns appeared placed in holes or cells, with others around them, all placed in fine black mould; nor in any case did the construction of cairns vary, from the smallest with a flag stone, under which was a singular urn and arrow head, to the larger ones, in which numerous urns and weapons were found.

Nor was his discovery of cromlechs and kistvaens the less remarkable. At Acheny, near Kotagherry, on the same range of mountains, he found twelve perfect cromlechs, of the usual construction; and was informed by the people that they had been the dwelling-places of *pigmies not a foot high who existed before mankind*. In another locality near Adi Raer Cottay, Captain Congreve found a group of kistvaens or closed cromlechs; and he mentions incidentally, that similar remains are found in the low country in bare and open places. One kistvaen, composed of monolithic slabs or flags, had a hole about nine inches in diameter in the eastern slab, and contained broken pottery, with pieces of bone and charcoal imbedded in black earth. I need not, perhaps, follow Captain Congreve's paper further, and any reference to his inferences and learned disquisitions upon Scythic races and their migrations, would be out of place here; but I will quote his remarkable words, "that there is not a relic of Druidism existing in England, the type of which I have not found on these hills."

In the same volume of the Madras Transactions will be found a paper by the Rev. W. Taylor, "On supposed Celtic or Scythian vestiges remaining in various parts of the Carnatic," and he alludes to many groups of ancient sepulchral remains existing in Southern India; but no descriptions of these are given, and the local Hindoo legends and superstitions regarding them, are confused and valueless; nor can Mr. Taylor reconcile any of them with Scythic or Celtic traditions.

I now come to my own share in the discovery of pre-historic monuments, and must premise the observations by stating that they have already been made known by publication—first, and as they progressed, from 1851 to 1853, in the Journals of the Bombay branch of the Asiatic Society for those years; secondly, on my return from India, in a paper read by me at a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, on the 12th May, 1862, and published in its Transactions, vol. xxiv of 1865. The Academy, with great liberality, and at a very considerable expense, had all my original sketches, surveys of groups of cromlechs and cairns, etc., engraved; and I was not only then enabled to bring forward all the illustrations I had prepared in India, but to describe the various remains, with all the particulars I had gathered from the period of my first discoveries in 1850-51 to 1860, when I left India. I beg now to present to this Society a copy of that article for reference.

The locality in India, where these discoveries were made, is the province of Sorapoor, in the Deccan, which, in the form of an irregular triangle, lies immediately westward of, and above, the junction of the Krishna and Bheema rivers. At the period

of my connection with it as political superintendent, Sorapoor was an independent principality; but, owing to the rebellion of the Rajah in 1857, the state was confiscated, and by the treaty of 1860 attached to the dominions of H. H. the Nizam. As executive administrator of this state during the Rajah's minority, it was part of my duty to make constant tours through its districts, and a village named Rajun Kolloor in the south-west portion of it, was an ordinary place for encampment. It was at this village that I observed the first and grandest group of cromlechs and kistvaens, with cairns, in the Sorapoor territory. I confess that at first I was very strongly perplexed by them. The monuments were in all respects similar to cromlechs, as I knew them from description; but could Druidical or Celtic cromlechs be supposed to exist under any ordinary form in the Deccan? I had then no knowledge of Captain Harkness's or Capt. Congreve's discoveries on the Neilgherries.

The official statistical reporter upon the southern portion of the Nizam's dominions was then the late Dr. Alexander Walker of the Bombay army, an intimate friend, possessed of some personal acquaintances with the pre-historic remains of his native country, Scotland; and I waited till he could come to me to decide upon the character of what I had found. Dr. Walker had been in the last degree incredulous as to my hypothesis from my description; but personal inspection of this, and other groups in the vicinity, convinced him of their identity with European monuments of the same character so far as construction and contents are concerned. The cromlechs were closed on three sides, the south-west front being open. The kistvaens were closed on all four sides, and both were covered at top by monolith slabs of large size. Some of the kistvaens had a round hole from six to nine inches in diameter in the centre of the south or south-west side. The cromlechs contained nothing, and had in almost every instance been set up on the bare rock; but the kistvaens were partially filled with fine black or grey earth intermixed with broken pottery, partly calcined bones, and pieces of charcoal.

I much regret that my survey of the largest group was lost; but in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy that of the smaller is given at page 330. The monuments, whether cromlechs or kistvaens, were constructed of slabs of vitrified sandstone, obtained from a bed of naked rock about two miles from the group. I say vitrified, because the sandstone and laminar limestone in conjunction with it had been changed in character, in fact vitrified, by contact with granite thrown up evidently in a state of fusion, and the distance to which the heat had extended is distinctly traceable.



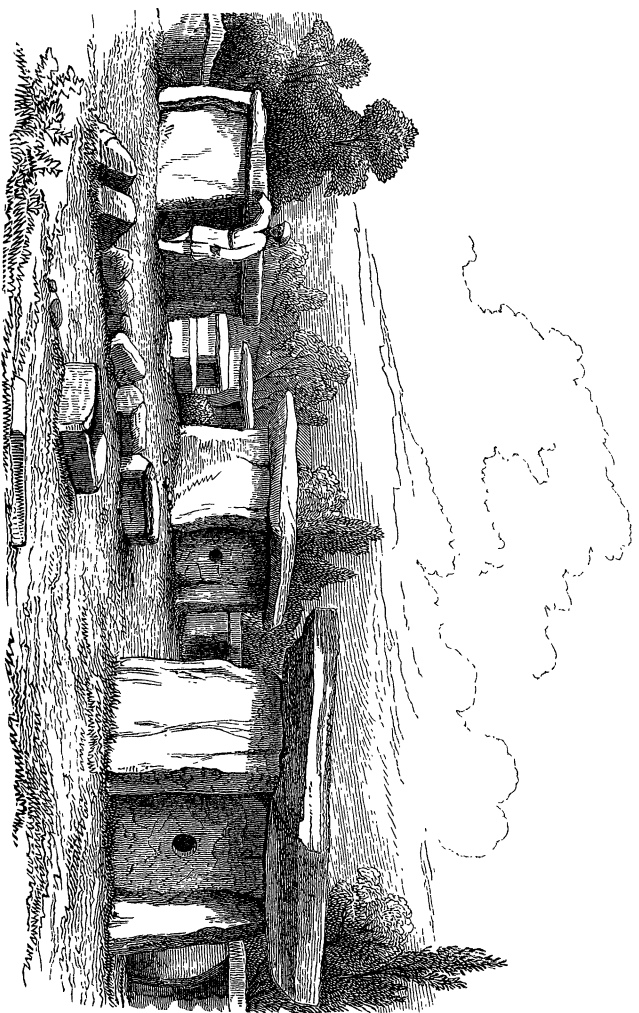
Some of the cromlechs and kistvaens were of very large size; the slabs of stone of which they are constructed are placed upright on their sides and covered with a slab monolith which projected over them. They were built in fact like a house of cards.

The dimensions of the largest cromlech at Rajun Kolloor (see Plate 1, fig. 1), was as follows:—side walls, fifteen feet three inches long by nine feet broad, and two feet nine inches to one foot thick; the covering slab, fifteen feet nine inches long by ten feet nine inches broad, and one foot to two feet nine inches thick. The largest kistvaen had a top twelve feet by ten feet six inches, and nine inches to a foot in thickness; the side slabs being twelve feet two inches long by eight feet broad.

If the dimensions of the largest of these two monuments be compared with those of the great Cromlech at Plas Newydd in Anglesea, the largest I believe in Great Britain, the Cromlech at Rajun Kolloor appears to have the advantage in size, as it certainly has in symmetry of construction. The largest Plas Newydd monument has an upper slab of twelve feet seven inches long, twelve broad, and four thick, supported by five tall stones; the second a square top of five and a half feet each way, supported by four stones.

It will be admitted at once I think, how strong an archæological interest centres in the Kistvaens which have circular holes in one of their wall-sides. Those I found at Rajun Kolloor, Haggeritgi, and elsewhere, are identical with those discovered on the Neilgherries by Capt. Congreve, with the kistvaen, called Kitscoty house, near Aylesford in Kent, as figured in Higgins' *Celtic Druids*, and with those in Wales and other localities in Europe. While by Mr. Bell's *Travels in Circassia* we find that they exist there also. In none of these localities is there any difference in construction, in the position of the hole, or in the apparent situation of the monument. It was evidently devised as a receptacle for the ashes of the dead—perhaps of a family—which could be placed in it through the hole, as necessity required.

Several other groups of cromlechs and kistvaens were pointed out to me by the people. Next to those at Rajun Kolloor, the largest was at Haggeritgi, four miles west, where there was a group of twenty-three perfect cromlechs and kistvaens of medium size. None of them had ever been disturbed. Wherever I found them the same tradition was attached to them, that they were Morie Munni, or Mories houses; these Mories having been *dwarfs*, who inhabited the country before the present race of men. As I have already stated, Captain Congreve found the same tradition existent on the Neilgherries,



KISTVAEN AT RAJUN KOLLOOF.

and Mr. Babington in Malabar; and all agree in very singular and most interesting exactness with the traditions of Wales, Cornwall, Dorsetshire, and Brittany, in fact wherever similar pre-historic monuments have been discovered and are at present existent.

I now pass to the second division of the Pre-historic Monuments of Sorapoor, the Cairns, which are found in very considerable numbers in that province, and for the most part in groups small and large. These cairns consists of single, double, and treble circles of large stones. In some instances the spaces between the circles have been paved or filled up with large pebbles beaten down with clay. In others the circle stones have been simply placed round the covering earth. The circles vary from six up to thirty-six feet in diameter; but the most ordinary size is from twelve to eighteen feet. The covering earth has been heaped up as a mound, rising in the centre to about three feet above a datum line drawn from the bottoms of the outside circle stones. This portion of the cairns I found to contain nothing but earth and small stones; and it was after its removal that the extent, both in width and depth, could be ascertained.

If possible, the Sorapoor cairns afforded greater interest in examination, and stronger evidences of identity with similar remains in Europe, than the cromlechs and kistvaens. The first I opened belonged to a large group lying in a dry uncultivated piece of land near the village of Jewurgi. The whole formed an irregular parallelogram, measuring 336 by 316 yards, and contained 268 perfect and some doubtful cairns. The natural ground was a soft greyish argillaceous shale, on which the stone circles (which, one and all, were of large boulders of black and green stone) had a remarkable and quite unmistakable appearance. These large boulders had been brought from the trap formation, which begins some miles to the westward. A survey plan of this group will be found at page 338 of my illustrated article.

In several instances the surface mounds of cairns were examined without results of any kind; but in one, trace of whitish-grey earth, called in the country Pandri Mutti, attracted the attention of the workmen, and was followed. Presently a large limestone flag was found, and shortly afterwards two slabs of limestone appeared at the south-west side of the excavation, about three feet below the upper flag, set up on edge parallel to each other, at two feet apart, which, in this, as in every other case, proved to be the entrance, as it were, to what was below. And here I must request this meeting to remember, that in Mr. Babington's description of the

Kodey Kull, he mentions precisely similar results. There was an upper slab covering the urn, and at the side below, two stones which led to the cell in which the urn was found.

As the particulars of several excavations are given by me in the paper already alluded to, I need not perhaps state more than the general results, which are as follows. The graves or pits below the cairns were from nine to fourteen feet deep, dug out of the shale, and from ten to fifteen feet diameter at the top, decreasing to about eight feet at the bottom. The floor of the pit was laid with limestone slabs or flags, and upon these was a cist composed of similar slabs or flags set up on their sides, in two compartments, the cist being covered by slabs of the same material. Around the head of each cist were found circular vases or urns made of red and black pottery, glazed and unglazed, spear and arrow heads, fragments of swords and small and large bill-hooks, iron lamps, and in one instance an iron tripod, *precisely similar*, as also is a lamp, to those figured in Mr. Babington's article.

The strangest circumstance, however, in connection with the human remains found in these cairns, was the unmistakable evidence of human sacrifice to a very great extent. In one compartment of a cist was a perfect male skeleton; in the other, one, two, or three smaller skeletons, evidently of females, some with the skulls separate from the bodies, and the positions of the skeletons, lying on their faces, or otherwise disposed quite irregularly.

It was above the cist, however, that the evidence of the destruction of numbers of human beings was the strongest; for throughout the space between the cist and the upper flagstone, skeletons and portions of skeletons, in every possible form and position of irregularity, were found in considerable numbers, the skulls, in many instances, being separate from the body.\* In one grave a skeleton, perfect except the skull, was found lying transversely across the lid of the cist, the skull having been placed in the centre of the body with the face to the foot of the cist. In another, a skull was found by itself, placed on a ledge in the shale above the head of the cist.† Nothing could be clearer indeed, than that numbers of persons

---

\* Dr. Bell, in writing to me upon a cairn near Hyderabad, says "the whole interior was filled with stones and with white earth, evidently not carelessly thrown in, but placed with care. The bones are all mixed, so that I could trace no position likely for a body to be placed in." This is exactly confirmatory of my experience, only in this instance the bottom cist was wanting.

† This skull, with several others in good preservation, was forwarded to the Asiatic Society of Bombay.

had been sacrificed and their bodies thrown into each grave as it was being filled up, with the grey earth before mentioned. And it may be conjectured that these were captives, or the dependants of the person buried in the cist, with his wives sacrificed at the same time.

Of such groups of cairns there are several in other localities of Sorapoor, which are enumerated in my illustrated paper, by which also it will be seen that the results of examination did not differ from those of Jewurgi.

But in another place, a group of fine well constructed cairns near the village of Chekunhalli, about seven miles south-west of Sorapoor, afforded entirely different results. The graves were ten feet deep, dug in granite soil. They had the same construction as the others—both as to outward circle stones, covering upper slab, and inner entrance stones—and contained large well shaped urns three and a half feet high and two feet in diameter, which were filled with human bones and ashes, grey earth, and bits of charcoal. These urns had been laid in the same fine soft grey earth used in the other cairns, which was entirely foreign to the red granite soil of the locality. It is also interesting to observe that both in shape and in size the urns found by me in the Chekunhalli cairns, which are now in possession of the Asiatic Society of Bombay, are identical with those found by Mr. Babington in the Kodey Kulls of Malabar. Both have pointed bottoms, and are not intended for standing alone, but for being placed in cells.

Another peculiarity of all cairns examined by me was, that the slabs above, the guiding entrance stone below, and the cists, where there were any, lay invariably north-east and south-east by compass.

Thus it became conclusive that the Sorapoor cairn constructors were divided into two classes—one which buried their dead, accompanied by human sacrifices; and the other which burned their dead and buried the ashes in cairns, or collected them and placed them in kistvaens. This result appears to tally precisely with the experience of cairns and barrows in this country; and the Rev. Canon Greenwell's labours and discoveries, with which you are well acquainted, afford ample evidence on both points. Consider, too, the strange coincidence of an earth, foreign to that of the locality, being a prominent feature of all cairn examinations from Mr. Babington's to my own, and the exact similarity of the positions of upper slabs and inner entrance stones. Surely these points could not have been fortuitous.

In further illustration of them, however, I must bring you to England. On the 9th January, 1865, I read a short paper

before the R. I. A. upon the opening of some cairns in Twizell Moor, in Northumberland, and it was published with my article on Soorapoor remains. Twizell belonged to my uncle, the late Mr. P. Selby, the eminent naturalist. I paid him a hurried visit in October 1860, and when shooting on the moor I came upon some considerable groups of cairns, which appeared to me identical with those of the Deccan. I was told, however, that these were not cairns; that the only cairns known were large heaps of stones which had already been examined, and their contents removed. My opinion was not however changed: and in 1864, during another visit, I examined the moor in company with Major Luard, an active member of the Royal Archaeological Society. I pointed out to him several separate groups of cairns with single, double and treble circles of stones, twelve to eighteen feet in diameter, and in some instances traces of pavement between the circles. It was evident to us both that these were of far greater antiquity than those built of loose stones. I could not stay to undertake the examination, but pointed out where (if I was correct as to their being cairns at all) he would find the covering slab, underneath which would be either a skeleton or skeletons, or an urn or urns containing human ashes. Major Luard examined several of these old cairns, and sent me particulars of two, which are fully given in the paper above alluded to. The results were, to my great wonder and gratification, exactly what I had described they might be. The covering slabs were under the centre of the mound, and under them an urn greatly decayed, containing charcoal, bones, and ashes, mixed with fine *red earth*, which had been laid in a cell of stones built together, all being covered in by *fine red earth, not belonging to the locality*, which is peat. The stones and remains lay west and north-east, and the ground on which the cairns are slopes to the south-west. It is very remarkable also that the method of construction of the Twizell cairns, as will be seen by the diagram, agrees more nearly with the interior of Mr. Babington's Kodey Kull than with any other.

In this case, therefore, I think it will be admitted that the fact of similarity between Indian and English cairns received valuable corroboration; and it is to such facts that we must look with increasing interest as the results of identification proceed and accumulate.

But to return to Soorapoor. It was not long before other pre-historic discoveries were made in regard to natural rocks and tors, surrounded by circles of stones. One of these, strange to say, is still a place of sacrifice by shepherds. Of these rocks my sketches are engraved in my paper. There could be no

reasonable doubt that these rocks—and in particular one near Shahpoor, which had a double circle of stones around it, with two large rocks placed as an entrance to the south—must have been temples, or possibly places of sacrifice.

My most important discoveries in regard to rocks placed, or set up artificially, were the great group at Vibut Halli, which was intended to be a square of twenty-two rocks on each side, or 484 in all. It is partly incomplete, and the area measures 360 by 340 feet. What have been placed, however, so as to form squares of about eighteen feet, form an astonishing memorial of labour, both as to the great regularity with which these large masses were laid down, and their size. But these were far transcended by the great parallelogram near Shahpoor, where fifty-six huge rocks enclose a space and tumulus 400 feet by 260. The size of some of these rocks far exceeds dimensions given by Mr. Higgins, of rocks at Carnac; and it is nearly impossible to conceive how such masses were moved, some of them exceeding 200 tons in weight, from the granite hills of Shahpoor three miles distant.\* I must again refer you to my illustrated article for views and plans of this most curious and interesting place. I may state, however, that on driving two levels through the tumulus at right angles, I found it to consist of layers of human ashes, charcoal, and pieces of bone. It had in fact been a place of cremation on a large scale, formed of successive layers of burnings, and had so gradually risen; and it was also evident that as each body had been burned, the place had been covered up with the same soft whitish-grey earth found in the cairns; the natural earth of the locality being red granite soil.

I will not, gentlemen, detain you further with my own work, though I could say much in illustration of the remains I have found, and their relations to those of Europe, and I have still to mention discoveries elsewhere of the same character.

Near the city of Hyderabad, the capital of the Nizam's dominions, there are many large groups of cairns, similar in construction to those of Shorapoor; and friends whom I enlisted in the work made many excavations. Among other articles two bells—one bell-metal or bronze, one copper—were found, with

---

\* A few instances of actual measurements may suffice for illustration:—Granite rock ten feet five inches long, seven feet four inches broad, five feet one inch high, girth twenty-six feet nine inches; estimated weight at 200 lbs. per cubic foot—442,000 lbs., or 19 tons. Granite rock ten feet one inch long, nine feet seven inches broad, five feet two inches high, girth twenty-seven feet nine inches; estimated weight at 600,000 lbs., or 267 tons. Granite rock nine feet five inches long, eight feet four inches broad, five feet eight inches high, girth twenty-seven feet two inches; estimated at 435,000 lbs., or 198 tons.

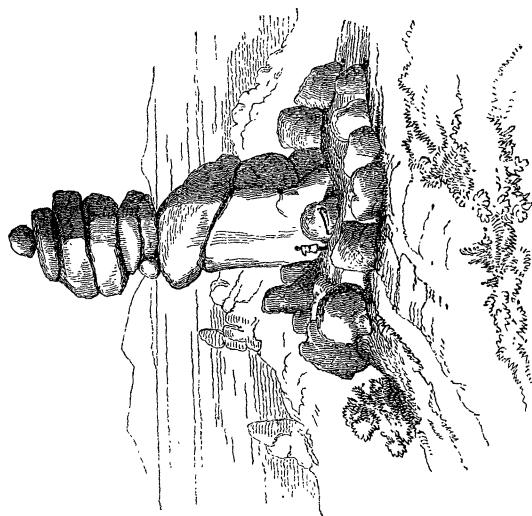
pottery, spear and arrow heads, and the like. I esteemed the discovery of bells as a decisive and peculiar establishment, evidently with the Neilgherry cairns and those of Europe. Can the fact of human sacrifice be accepted in the same category? Everything that was found was carefully preserved; some articles in the local museum, others, with the bells, were sent by me, as also every thing obtained at the Sorapoor country, including several bells, to the Asiatic Society's Museum in Bombay.

Very large groups or fields of cairns were discovered by a friend, Captain now Colonel Doria, on the road from Hyderabad to Masulipatam. "There appeared to be thousands," he wrote to me. In those he examined, the cists seemed, from the size of the slabs employed, to be rather covered cromlechs or kistvaens than ordinary cists: and in several instances no impression could be made on them. Near the town of Goormutcal, between Sorapoor and Hyderabad there is a fine field of cairns; and many numerous groups about the ancient town and fort of Dewarconda, about forty miles south-east of Hyderabad, a place of great antiquarian interest, and at Narkael-pulli cairns were examined by Dr. Bell, and he thus describes the excavation of one of them:—"After clearing away the earth to the depth of two feet six inches we came upon the covering slabs, which were three in number. The top was closed by three pieces. On clearing away the fallen earth we came upon a row of pots—urns—at each end, and in the centre a skeleton, lying in such a position as to leave no doubt but that the corpse had been placed upon its belly; a piece of iron was found among the bones of the left hand. In one of the urns were portions of the bones of a child, calcined."

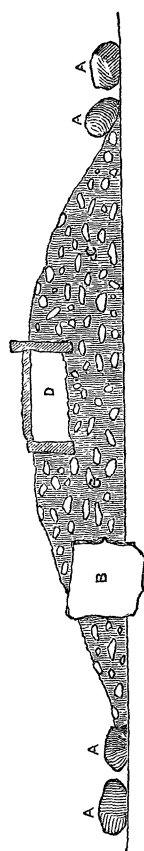
South-west from Sorápoor lies the large collectorate of Bellary bordering upon Mysore, and in communication with Mr. Pelly, then (1852) collector, in regard to particulars of cromlechs and kistvaens, he was good enough to require the local native authorities of his district to furnish them; and the result was forwarded to me in an official return, which, as curious in many respects, I beg leave to append to this paper. It is headed "Statement showing the particulars of Dwellings of Human Beings of *diminutive stature*, situated in the Bellary District;" and mention of them as Mohories is made in the notes. The tradition of these remains being the dwelling-places of dwarfs is thus proved not to be confined to Sorapoor or the Neilgherry mountains. The amount of monuments returned was no less than 2129 of all descriptions; cairns, however, are not mentioned.

In 1851-52 the Rev. G. Kies, a German clergyman attached

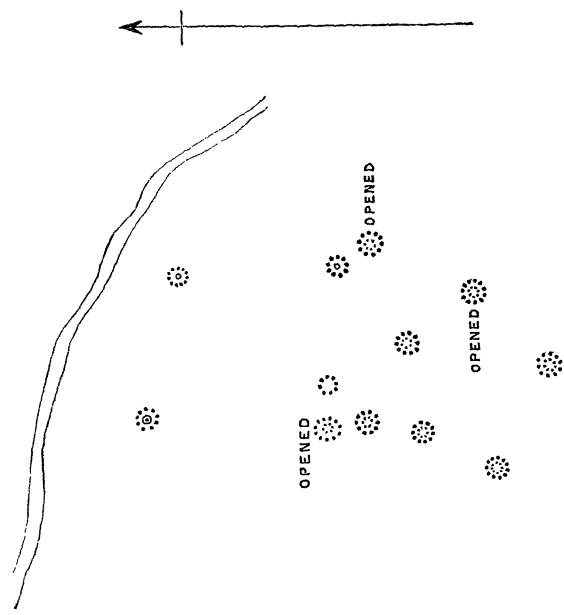




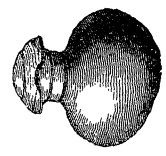
Druidical Remains at Shorapoor Hills, p. 172.



Cairn at Jewrugi



Cairns at Chickunhuli, p. 171.



p. 170.

to the German Mission at Dharwar, who was on a visit to me at Sorapoor, made many discoveries of cairns, cromlechs, and kistvaens, on his return to me through the Rachore Doab, the district lying between the Krishna and the Toongbudra rivers; and those on the hill of Yemmee Gooda (the hill of buffaloes) were unusually fine and numerous. They do not, however, differ in character from those already noticed at Rajun Kolloor, &c., and need not therefore be particularly described.

In the year 1854, when I was Deputy-Commissioner of the Nuldroog District, then recently transferred by the Nizam to the Government of India, I discovered near the town of Tool-japoor a group of cairns, and an isolated rock near them surrounded by a ring of smaller rocks. These cairns are of the same character as those of Sorapoor, but are much more decayed. They are the most northern I have found, and I could discover no others in that district.

Since I left India, an Archæological Society has been established at Nagpore, in the Transactions of which will be found details of many interesting and satisfactory excavations of cairns, and the remains found in them. Two of the most remarkable of which were, the model in iron of a Scythian bow and a snaffle. There has been no discovery there as yet, to my knowledge, of cromlechs or kistvaens. But a remarkable discovery of large cromlechs was made by Mr. Mulheran, of the Trigonometrical Survey of India, in, I think, 1865 or 1866, in the forest on the Wurda and Godavery, called the Nirmul Jungle, which was then being surveyed. The cromlechs, by a photograph sent to me, did not differ in character from those I have described; but in connection with them, forming portions of the groups depicted, are two large stone crosses in perfect preservation; monoliths, standing over eight feet high from the surface of the soil in which they are deeply imbedded. I beg to present copies of these stereoscope photographs reproduced by Messrs. Cundall and Fleming, but can advance no hypothesis as to the crosses.

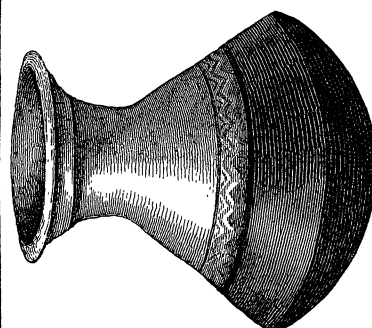
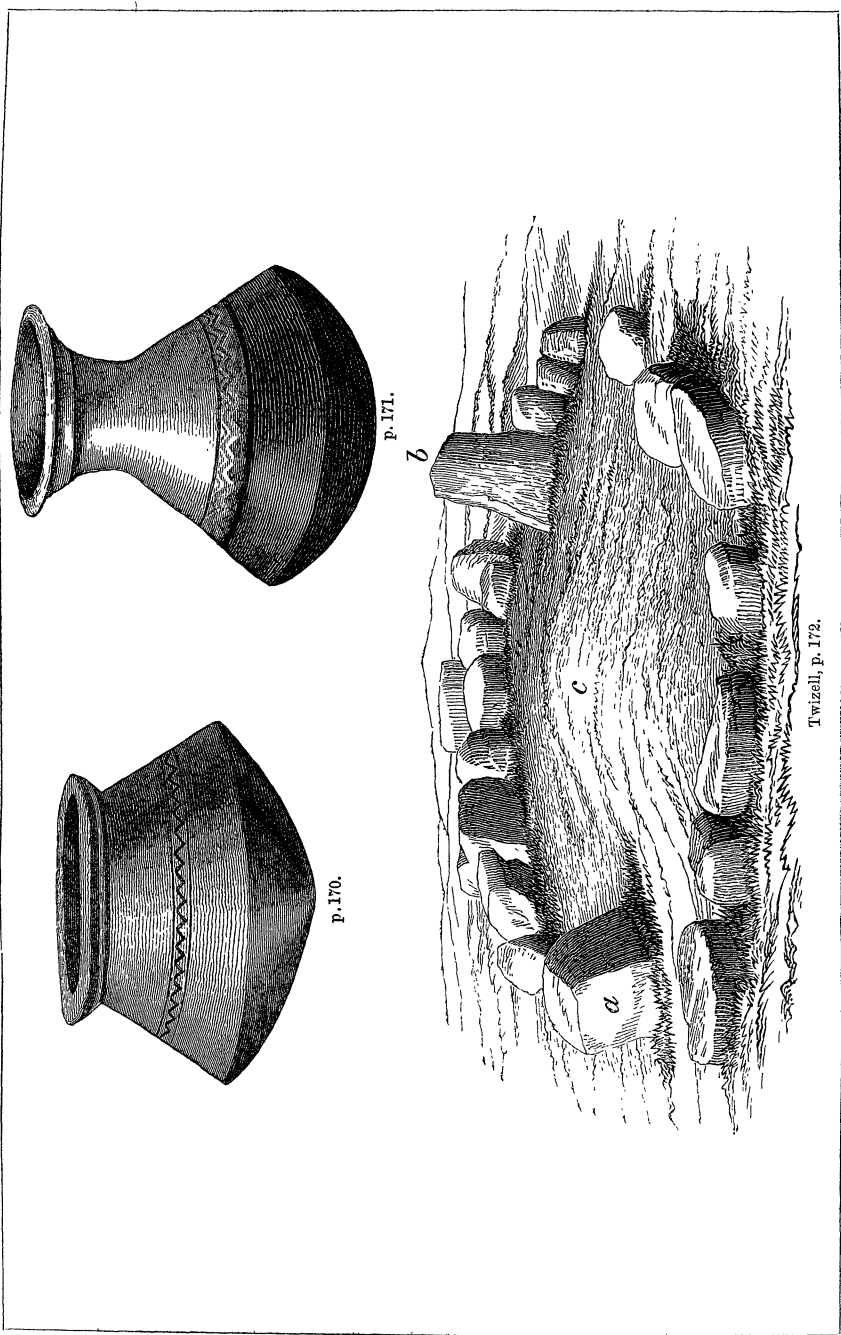
I think I have now enumerated and described generally all the localities of India in which, so far as my knowledge extends, the pre-historic remains exist; and it will be seen how large a field still exists for investigation. Taking a line from Bellary to Nagpore as the northern boundary as yet of discovery, it cannot be doubted that to the south of it abundant proof exists of large and small groups of cairns, cromlechs, kistvaens, topi kulls, pandoo kooles, and other pre-historic remains which are in a great measure already known from examination and description; but we may conclude that discovery is by no means exhausted, and future investigations by local archæolo-

gists may bring many features to light of which we have at present necessarily no idea. From the north, east, and north-west of India, and from its central provinces, we have at present no information. Do such pre-historic remains exist in any of these localities? And if so, in what form? It has come to be understood, as was stated in the opening address of the President of the British Association last year, that the hill tribe of Khassias, inhabiting a portion of the north-east of Bengal, now construct funereal monuments which are identical with the pre-historic remains of Europe; and the Government of India has been called upon for special information on the subject. Could not similar details, in the form of the Bellary return, be called for from other localities, and could not, in course of time, a mass of information be thus obtained which would enable us to trace the areas of country formerly occupied by the people who created the remains of which we know already?

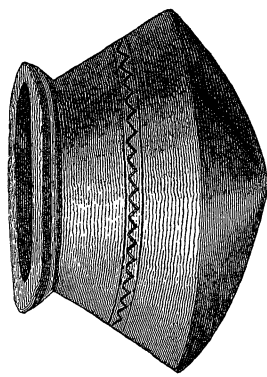
Who were these people? Not certainly the wild aborigines of India as they were at the earliest periods of Aryan record. For the most part these aboriginal tribes are not much altered in general character from what they were when Aryan or Turanian invaders drove them from the plains into their present forests and mountains. Their customs, and religion such as it is, are probably as little changed as their language; and had they at any time possessed the art of erecting cromlechs and kistvaens, we should see them still in some form or other, and should be able to trace in their funeral ceremonies rites which would identify them with the cairn constructors.

Were they then Aryan Scythians, who brought with them their immemorial customs to India, and there, as well as in Europe, left these imperishable traces of progress? That there were Aryans in the Deccan at one period there can be no doubt. In the Canarese, a Dravidian language, Mahratta is now termed *Arya Mát*—Aryan speech, and the features, complexion, and intellectual character of the Brahmins and other higher classes of western India as much prove them to be Aryan, as similar characteristics affect similar classes in northern India, the great seat of Aryan power.

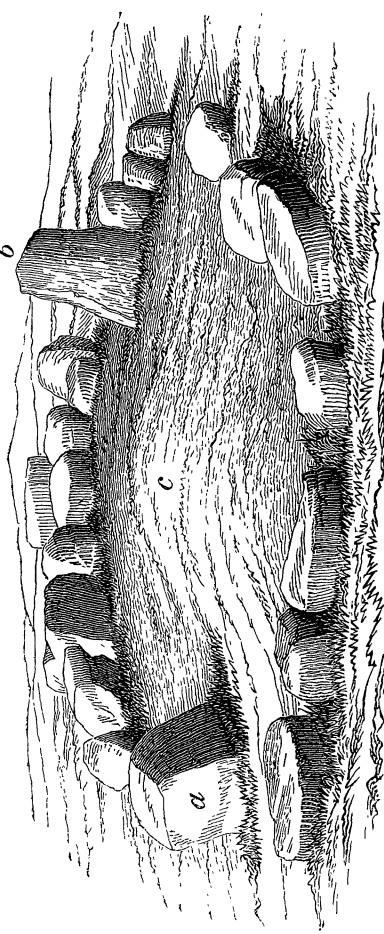
If then the cairn constructors be really Scytho-Aryan, by what route did they reach western India? Mr. George Campbell, in his able review of Indian Ethnology, suggests the valley of the Saraswati river as marking the progress of the Brahmins southwards to Maharastra; but if the cairn constructing people came by that route, there would be evidences of their progress and former occupations in pre-historic remains; we should hear of them in the north-west provinces, in Cashmere, in Guzerat, and Malwa, or in the valleys of the Indus and Ganges. As yet,



p. 171.



p. 170.



Twizel, p. 172.

however, no traces of these remains have, to my knowledge, been found in these localities. Do they exist in Affghanistan, or in any of the passes by which Scytho-Aryan invaders may have entered India? If the Aryan or Turanian advance into Europe can be traced by pre-historic remains in Circassia, and by countless cairns and barrows on the steppes of southern Russia and elsewhere, it would add to our certainty regarding the Indian cairn constructors, if corresponding traces could be found in a north-westerly direction from India; but these for the present, are, as far as I know, entirely wanting.

We have only therefore to deal with what we actually know, while we can hardly attribute the exact similarities of detail which I have enumerated to mere accident, in their strange and interesting similitude with the pre-historic remains of our own country and of Europe at large.

It has I am aware been advanced as an hypothesis, and is still the opinion of many, that the similarity between pre-historic remains in widely separated countries does not necessarily prove identity of race; and that the common instincts of humanity have suggested common methods of sepulture, cremation, and memorial of the dead. But I own this kind of vague generalisation does not satisfy me, in the face of such exact points of similitude as are found to exist between the pre-historic remains of Europe and India. Such can hardly have been the result of accident, or any common human instinct. They could not have supplied the provision of an earth stränge to the locality in which urns or bodies were buried; they could not have produced cromlechs and kistvaens, nor the round holes on one of the sides of the kistvaens; they could not have suggested the cairns with their remarkable circles of stones, nor those evidences of burial containing human remains in urns, and bodies in stone cists, with the horrible accompaniment of profuse human sacrifice; they could not have provided rock altars surrounded by circles of stones and rocks, as in the Neilgherries, in Sorapoor, and in England and Wales; nor could they have provided those groups of massive placed rocks which, whether in the Neilgherries, at Vibathalli and Shahpoor in Sorapoor, at Ebury, Rowldrich, and other places in England, and at Karnac in Brittany—excite wonder and admiration.

While then I for one cannot refuse their evidence that such striking and harmonious details of identity supply the strongest presumptive proofs of identity of race, I by no means desire that my hypothesis should be received as conclusive; and I leave its ratification or otherwise to the results of future investigations both here and in India.

There is, however, one point more, which, in conclusion, I

may be allowed to notice, and that is the ethnological fact of a common language having been possessed by Aryans of Europe and of India, in regard to which there is now, from modern philological investigation, no cause for doubt. I need not enter into particulars here which are known to most; but if the Sanscrit-speaking Aryans carried with their language, their religious belief whatever it may have been, and their funeral customs into Europe—and have left, as is not denied, imperishable monuments of themselves—may it not also have been that the Aryan invaders of India, following in successive waves, did the same? The evidence of identity of language is at least indisputable; and that of identity of pre-historic remains and monuments, is perhaps hardly less important and remarkable.

Again, another and more striking point for consideration is, whether these pre-historic remains are Turanian, and not Aryan. The languages of the present people, among whom they are found, are Dravidian, not Aryan. They form a group of themselves, differing from one another, and yet united as to original basis of construction, having more or less an admixture of Aryan, that is Sanscrit words, which are easily accounted for. Dr. Schmidt, a German missionary, who wrote on the language of the Todawars of the Neilgherry hills, is of opinion that the Toda language has more affinity with Tamul than any other; and he quotes Dr. Rukert, professor of Oriental languages at Berlin, to the effect that he had discovered a strong analogy between Tamul and the Tartar languages; and Dr. Schmidt is of opinion that, by comparing the genius of the Tamul language with other tongues, the race or tribe which afterwards split into Tamulians, Malialim, Canarese, and Telingas, must be a Caucasian race, and must have immigrated into the plains of India very early.

Are we prepared, however, to name these remains, whether of the East or West, Turanian? I think that investigation has not proceeded far enough to decide the question; and it certainly would be out of place to attempt to discuss it here. One thing, however, is certain, that if the Dravidian languages be Turanian, no pre-historic remains that I am aware of have been met with in India beyond their present existing boundaries. But I must apologise for this digression.

Again, as to identification, why should there be found such remarkable coincidences in traditions, that the dwarfs or pigmies were the constructors of cromlechs, kistvaens, and cairns on the Neilgherries, in Sorapoor, and Bellary? I think, too, there is the same superstition in parts of England. Mr. Higgins quotes Monsieur De Cambry's work, "*Monuments Celtiques*," in regard to Carnac, that the rocks were an army turned into

stone, or the work of the Croins, men or demons, two or three feet high, who carried the rocks in their hands and placed them there. In regard, too, to placed rocks, Mr. Higgins quotes Camden in reference to the stones of the temple at Rowldrich, that they were men turned into stones, "the king and his soldiers." These popular European traditions have their parallels in Sorapoor. About the rocks at Vibathulli, I was told that they were the men who, as they stood marking the places for the elephants of the King of the Dwarfs, were turned into stone, because they would not keep quiet. So also of the rocks at Shahpoor; those round the parallelogram were men, the largest being their chiefs; and the grey and black stones, granite and trap boulders which cover the tumulus, were grey and black cattle they had stolen; and, because they could not agree as to their division, the dwarf king turned them all to stone.

In connection with the subject of pre-historic monuments in India, the recent discoveries of flint knives and weapons with Celts, may be briefly alluded to, as it may not be generally known, that these pre-historic remains, identical with those of India, have been found in many localities.

The first discovery of them that I know of was made at Lingsoogoor, a new cantonment of the Hyderabad contingent, in 1842, by Dr. W. H. Primrose, the surgeon of the regiment then stationed there. In laying out his garden, he had found and filled a bag with beautiful cornelian, jasper, agate, and chalcedony knives and arrow-heads. He had served in the employment of a mining company in Mexico before he entered the army, and being familiar with the obsidian knives of that country, recognised what he found as precisely similar in construction. I chanced to visit Lingsoogoor, which is thirty miles south of Sorapoor, in 1842, and Dr. Primrose showed me his collection, which I, from having seen Mexican specimens in England, pronounced to be Mexican. He then showed me where he had found them, in the vicinity of a very large tumulus, on which the mess-house of the station had been built. No examination of it could, of course, be made, or it might have yielded rich archæological results. The collection made by Dr. Primrose was presented by him to the museum of the Asiatic Society in Bengal.

In the year 1866, Lieut. Swiney, who is since dead, discovered many "flint knives," arrow-heads, and chipped flints near Jubbulpoor, in Central India, some of which were sent to, I think, Sir Charles Lyell, who presented a portion to the Royal Irish Academy for deposit in their museum. These I examined with great interest, and found them to be identical

in character with Dr. Primrose's discoveries at Lingsoogoor. By a paper in the *Archæological Journal* of the central Provinces, it appears that other discoveries of chipped flints, knives, arrow-heads, and the like, have been made, and I believe continue to be made; and the article contains excellent photographs of some specimens. In the winter of 1867-68, I was at Mentone, in the south of France, and it was a curious and interesting circumstance that I received some specimens of central Indian flints from Mr. Rivett Carnac, president of the *Archæological Society* of Nagpore, at the time when I was disinterring specimens of exactly similar character from the debris of the bone caves of Mentone. It is too early yet to speculate upon those recent discoveries; but I conceive there is little doubt that the area of them will gradually expand, and that reports of what may have been discovered will become public. There is, at least, the absolute certainty that there is no perceptible difference between those of India and of Europe, and in both countries, the only minerals which can easily be broken into the peculiar forms required, whether flint in England, or chert, jasper, chalcedony, and the like in India, have been adopted.

On the 22nd April, 1867, I read a short paper in the *Royal Irish Academy* on the subject of the contents of a cairn exhumed by Sir George Yule, then resident at Hyderabad, one of a group near the town of Hyat Nugger, about ten miles E.S.E. of Hyderabad, on the Masulipatam road. The various articles which Sir George was so good as to send me, were presented by me to the *Museum of the Royal Irish Academy*. The most remarkable among them was the bronze cover, apparently, of a dish, surmounted by the figure of a deer or sheep. The diameter of this is eleven inches, and the centre rises three and a half inches from the rim. The thickness of the metal is one-tenth of an inch, equable throughout, and has been very carefully cast and polished. This, with the exception of a bell and a small drinking cup, are the only bronze articles which have been found in the Hyderabad cairns, and I found none in the cairns of Sorapoor.

In this cairn five specimens of the shell *Turbinella pyrum* were found; and a necklace composed of seven pieces of the central axes of the same shells, which appear to me identical with a necklace figured in Mr. Babington's paper on the Kodey Kulls of Malabar. There were also a few specimens of rough pottery, iron spear and arrow-heads much decayed, which call for no particular remark. It would be very desirable, I think, if further contents of cairns could be procured from Hyderabad or Sorapoor, and specimens of skulls, whenever they could be obtained perfect, or nearly so.



In conclusion, I beg to thank you, Mr. President, and this meeting at large, very sincerely for the patience and attention with which the details of this paper have been received. My object in stating them was to explain, as far as I could, what has already been discovered in India; and if I have been overtempted to draw inferences of identity between the pre-historic remains of India and of Europe, my desire only is, that they should be received *quantum valeat*, and with a view to future and more important discussions and discoveries.

I may seem, in what I have said, to have committed myself to an hypothesis, that the remains I have described were Scytho-Aryan. I might be led to this conclusion by the similitude between European Keltic, if the Kelts were Aryans, and therefore Aryan remains, and those of India; but I have found so many doubts and uncertainties in them, that for the present it is perhaps impossible to come to any definite conclusion whatever. We can follow the Indo-Aryans for possibly four thousand years by the Vedas, and yet in none of these works is there any trace of rites of sepulture which would justify the identification of the cairns and cromlech constructions of India with them; and in the Institutes of Menu, and subsequent historical epics of the Mahabharat and Ramayan (the former replete with illustrations of the social customs of its period), we find ourselves equally at a loss. We are thus then, I think, thrown back upon those dim ages of pre-historic movements upon the earth, which it is impossible to define, but which, from some existent monuments, appear to have had a common origin. As it may be impossible in India to attribute the cairn and cromlech constructions (so near to those of Europe), to the Aryans, is it admissible to fall back upon that great Turanian invasion of India, the evidences of which are held to exist in the Dravidian languages of the Peninsula? And can we imagine that such a Turanian movement extended to Europe, underlying, if we may say so, the Aryan movement which followed? In England it is now found as impossible to classify all cairn and barrow remains under one category, or as belonging to one race or period (as perhaps used to be the case), as it will be in India when the same subject is more thoroughly investigated. It would favour an hypothesis of Turanian origin, if we consider, as I have already stated, that the boundary of so-called Dravidian, therefore Turanian speech in India, is that of the cairns and cromlechs as yet discovered, bearing those remarkable identities and similarities in the West and in the East, of which, in this paper, I can only presume to have given the imperfect rudiments.

---

## APPENDIX I.

Extract from Description of the Pandoo Coolies in Malabar. By J. BABINGTON, Esq. [Read before the Literary Society of Bombay, 20th Dec., 1820. Published in Vol. iii of Society's *Transactions*.]

HAVING carefully removed the earth from and around the covering stone of the cave (No. 2), to prevent it falling into the latter, and breaking or damaging its contents, I caused the stone to be cut into four parts and turned over the edge of the cave. This was by no means an easy work, from the great size and weight of the stone, which was from six to eight feet in diameter, and two to three feet thick in the centre, becoming gradually thinner to the edge, where it was not more than six or eight inches thick. When the stone was removed away, the earth, which covered the mouth of the cave, was removed, all possible care being taken not to disarrange or break any of the contents. These consisted of a few iron instruments and chatties (urns) containing bones, and the light sand I have already mentioned, and rested on the edge of the projecting rock in the cave. In the centre of the cave, and parallel with the edge of the rock, was a circular piece of granite stone (5), similar in shape to the large covering stone (2), but so small as to be easily raised by two men. The earth being removed all around, the stone was gently raised and carried out of the cave, when it was found to have covered a large chatty or urn (4) of about five feet in height and four in diameter, composed of a thick clay mixed with sand, and not more than half baked, the cake being black and gritty. On lowering a lamp into the chatty, a smaller one was observed in it of the shape and appearance of that in the drawing (B), marked 19, and placed in the same position as therein shown, with several still smaller around it, as 10, 12, 17, 18, and 21 of the sketch. These several chatties are half filled with, and nearly surrounded by, the bright shining sand. It was before mentioned, mixed with bones, which were carefully removed by the hand, and in the chatty No. 19 was found a smaller one 20, apparently better made, being rock throughout and glazed highly, which contained the whitish transparent beads, No. 4, together with a small greenish stone also transparent, but which could not be preserved, as it fell into small pieces after it was exposed to the air. On carefully washing and sifting the earth which had fallen with the cave, the transparent sand and other beads, as shown by Nos. 6, 7, 14, 15, and 16, were taken out of the large chatty. The latter was then broken and removed from the cave, which was found to terminate on the spot where it had rested. A few iron instruments, as shown in C 4, 12, 16, were found to rest on the ledge of the rock in the cave, and the smaller articles of the same kind (Nos. 20 and 21) were

found with the beads, bones, etc., inside the large urn or chatty. That open space was then cleared out, and it was found to be a *descent communicating with the cave by a square door at the side, which was carefully closed by a stone, also square, pressing upon it.* Nothing was found in this outer cave but some broken pieces of chatty, the original shape of which could not be ascertained. . . . .

These caves are in the shape of a blunt cone, and exclusive of the opening at the top, which was always circular and about three feet in diameter, there was in every cave a square door in the middle, closed by a stone in the same manner as described in the cave No. 1, and another opening on the surface of the ground leading down by steps to the side opening of the cave, so that a communication could be held with the interior of the cave without removing the top stone, as in the cave of the Kodey.

---

## APPENDIX II.

Extract from a Letter from Captain, now Colonel, A. DORIA, dated Camp Katangrich, 12th April, 1852.

I RECEIVED a few days ago your letter relative to the caves, about which I shall be glad to give you any and every information in my power. I opened ten or twelve of them at Narkailpakie and other places, but they were so tremendous in size and depth, that it is a work of some considerable labour.

They present themselves in this part of the country in large masses, or never have been in any regular figure, but generally along and around the base of some strong slope or hill, though they do occur on the open plains and banks of the river Musy. Whether the former positions have been assumed from the facility of procuring the stones which fill up the upper part of the mound which caps them, and by the large circles of stones which encircle them, I know not, but they are always in a stony vicinity. They are innumerable about here, amounting to thousands. You can hardly move two or three miles in any direction without meeting some of them. From the Musy river, on both banks in a south-easterly direction by Anapitee hill and Narkailpitte, where they surround the hill (800 feet high on the north side) and extend a little to the east. There are none on the west, and only a few on the south, but some hundreds on the north, some very large. At Haitipamla and down to Dewarcondor they abound. The high road runs through a regular field of them at Haitipamla, but with the exception of the stony vicinity, I do not see any peculiarity in their construction or position in regard to one another.

In size there is a difference, some being composed of blocks of stone, very difficult, nay, impossible, to remove them with-

out mechanical assistance, both as to the size of the stones which compose the outer rings of the tumuli, and also the large slabs which form the inner cell or tomb wherein the body or bones are placed. The diameter of some of the large tumuli is from thirty to forty feet; others again are much smaller, and on these a much less amount of labour has been bestowed. The depth of some of the large ones is very considerable. You first dig through a mound of from three to five feet deep, outcropping and bounded by these immense circle stones, which brings you to the level of the ground about. When you dig down again some eight or ten feet you reach the regular tomb, which is composed of eight immense slabs of gneiss or granite, forming an enclosure of eight or nine feet long, and four or five broad, giving a total depth from the top of the mound to the bottom of from sixteen to twenty feet. In digging through the mass of earth I have invariably found earthen jars of various shapes, some with covers and some open like saucers, and others like the earthen chatties now used by natives, except that some are beautifully glazed, placed at the south corners or feet of the tombs, and about half way between the slab and the top of the ground. These jars sometimes contain calcined bones; but others are merely full of earth as if they had been placed there empty, or filled with something that has decayed. I conjecture rice or grain, and giving place to native earth.

In the cell itself, which is always filled with white ants' nests, I have always found more jars (urns) similar to the first, and filled like them with burned bones and earth. I have generally found the skeleton entire under white ant earth, but the bones so decomposed that they have fallen to pieces almost on the slightest touch. The cells are always due north and south, and the skeleton placed in the same position. At the head or north end I have generally found a piece of iron, which might have been a knife or a sword, but almost rusted away, and also arrow heads of the double part shape. In one I found a mass of iron, which must when new have weighed several pounds. I also found round the neck of a skeleton a charm or ornament formed of enamel and bored through, for suspension I presume. In some of the cells an upright stone slab, some two feet high, divides the cell into two parts, always longitudinally—that is, north and south. In one cell I found a bell of copper much corroded, about an eighth of an inch thick and six inches in diameter, which I shall send you with some of the pottery, and shall be glad to open more cairns for you if you like.

The bell, and another of cast bronze or bell metal, with the pottery found by Captain Davis, and Dr. Lankester's bell, were forwarded by me to the Asiatic Society's Museum, Bombay.

MEADOWS TAYLOR.

*Statement showing the Particulars of Human Beings of Diminutive Stature in the Behary District.*  
Communicated by C. PELLY, Esq., M.R.C.S., Collector.

No.	Names of Talooks.	Names of Villages.	Distance and Direction from Behary.		Number of Dwellings.	PARTICULARS OF DWELLINGS.						
			Direction.	Miles.		Having a slab of stone on roof, leaving one side open.	Having a slab of stone on each of four sides, as walls, and one above a an aperture in the centre.	Having a slab of stone on each of four sides, as walls, and one at top as roof.	Compounds or enclosures built of stones, enclosing Dwellings of this description.	Having a slab of stone on walls, without any at top.	Having a slab of stone on each of three sides, as walls, without any on the fourth side or top.	Having a slab of stone on each of four sides, as walls, without any at top, one of the sides having an aperture.
1a	Koodilghée .....	Halsagarum .....	S.	45	200	..	..	..	31	200	..	..
2b	Hoovindpudgully .....	Rajahvalum .....	S.	56	33	..	..	..	18	48	132	284
3c	Raidroog .....	Mullappoorum .....	S.	30	485	..	3	..	17	51	243	214
4d	" .....	Adda Goopah .....	S.	30	526	..	..	..	6	85	81	28
5e	" .....	Gokahully .....	S.	30	200	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
6f	Kodecondah .....	Kondapoorum .....	S.E.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7g	" .....	Poolair .....	S.E.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8h	" .....	Moodpegalloor .....	S.E.	..	580	..	580	..	..	..	..	..
9	" .....	Dhurma Veram .....	S.E.	..	104	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
		" .....	S.E.	..	104	104	583	..	73	384	458	527
					2120							

*Extracts from Reports of Talookdars on the Subject.*

- a. Tradition says that former governments caused dwellings of the description alluded to, to be erected for a species of human beings called "Mohories", whose dwarfish stature is said not to have exceeded a span when standing, and a fast high when in a sitting posture, who were endowed with strength sufficient to roll off large stones with a touch of their thumb. The dwellings in question contain nothing.
- b. It is said that those dwellings belonged to a sect of human beings called Mohories. It is not known when or by whom they were erected for the Mohories, nor is any description given.
- c. It is said that human beings of a diminutive size called Mohories occupied these dwellings.
- d. It is said that these dwellings belonged to Gujaries, by whom they were anciently inhabited.
- e. It is said that these dwellings belonged to Gujaris, and that they were anciently occupied by that class of creatures.
- f. It is said to be a Pagoda of the Pandwals. On being dug up, a smooth long stone was found therein.
- g. It is said to be a Pagoda of the Pandwals. On being dug up, some iron nails and plates were found therein.
- h. It is said that human beings, dwarfs called Gujaris, resided in these dwellings; that they were erected with no other material but flags of stone, from fear showers of fire, and that the beings were under a yard in stature. One or two of these dwellings were dug up, but nothing was found. The dwellings situated near Dhavadhoolaconda, are without the flags that are placed on the tops or roofs; they were carried away by the merchants of the village for their houses. It appears that a being of the description visited Calliandroog a short time ago.

N.B.—No Measurements of any of these Remains have been forwarded.

True Copy of Report, MEADOWS TAYLOR.